

An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators; Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Democratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

Rates, by Mail, Postpald: DAILY, per Year - - - - - - - - - - - - 50 DAILY, per Month - - - - - - - 50 50 SUNDAY, per Year - - - - 1 00 DAILY and SUNDAY per Year - - - 7 00 WEEKLY, per Year 100 Address, THE SUN, New York City.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1884.

Amusements To-day.

Aminoments To-day.

American Institute Exhibition.

He gian Fenoram to. Mit et ant thay.

Rijan Opera House Abuts. S.P. M.

Casino-Nil Grynos. S.P. M.

Chickering Sail: Letter. Edd P. M.

Daty's Theatre Lords and Common. S.P. M.

Eden Museo-Taleaux in Wat. &. II.A. M. to II.P. M.

Fif h Avenue Theatre-Pattama. S.P. M.

Globe Dime Museum-28 lowery.

Crand Opera House Stall-Stating Phenomenon. S.P. M.

Grand Opera House Stall-Stating Phenomenon. S.P. M.

Madion Signare. Seatre-Triai Speciary S.S.P. M.

Madion Signare. Seatre-Triais Speciary S.S.P. M. Moster & High's The Seven Maldens, 130 P. M.
Madham Square - heatre - rivate begetary, 230 P. M.
New York Museum - 110 flowers,
Nib o's fourden-Monte Crists, 4 P. M.
Pork Theatre-Outlaw Brothers, 2 P. M. People's Theater for Atmement, 1 P. M. Star Theatre-Twilth Night - P. M. Star Theoree-Twellts Night. e.F. M.
Stelaway Sail-Concert. e.F. M.
Thain Theoree-Im Domentift. S.P. M.
Theoree Comique-Investigation. Land S.P. M.
Tony Pactures Theoree-Witchins fand s.P. M.
Union Square Thiratre-Feder Fait. S.P. M.
Wallack's Theoree-Construct. s.P. M.
Lath St. Theoree-Peders. s.P. M.

Advertisements for THE WHEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Congress and the Exposition.

The Forty-eighth Congress will meet one week from next Monday for its final session of three months. The time available for the necessary legislation of the year is not Work on the appropriation bills cannot be pushed over into the summer and stretched out into the autumn. This Congress comes to an end at noon on March 4, 1885, and whatever is to be done must be done before then,

The loss of working days at the beginning of a short session means haste, carelessness. recklessness, log-rolling, dishonesty, and various sorts of mischief in the last hours.

For this reason it is particularly important for the public interests that the Senators and Representatives shall not begin, as is now proposed, by voting themselves a long vacation in order to attend the opening of the New Orleans Exposition.

Let every intelligent member of the Fortyeighth Congress, whether he has been reelected or not to the Forty-ninth, make up his mind to settle down to earnest work all through December. Let him remember that the people pay him for his time. If he cannot wholly resist the attractions of Major BURKE's colossal show, he can at all events postpone his visit to New Orleans until after the inauguration of Mr. CLEVELAND.

By diligence and fidelity to duty, even the Forty-eighth Congress can end its career in a blaze of glory.

The Colored People.

It cannot be denied that there is much uncasiness among the colored people because of the election of CLEVELAND. Both at the North and the South they seem to be depressed and full of forebodings.

Nor can we wonder at their anxiety. When the last Democratic President was in the White House millions of these negroes were slaves, and were utterly hopeless of release from their bondage. At the North the prejudice against the colored people was strong almost everywhere, and they were subjected to great indignities on account of it. They could not ride in public conveyances along with white men and women, and they were regarded and treated as an outcast class At the South the aversion to them because of their coler was far less, but they were slaves and were looked on as little above brutes. It was a penal offence to teach them to read and write, and they were bought and

sold like cattle. The memory of Democratic rule to those poor people is therefore a memory of bondage, of degradation, and terrible injustice Under Republicanism they were made free and admitted to citizenship, and consequently both their self-respect and their importance in the eyes of the whites were much increased. Any one who remembers New York a quarter of a century ago, and recalls the colored people as they were then, must be greatly impressed by the improvement in their condition which has taken place within that time. It is true that they are still a race apart, and that the tendency is rather toward the strengthening than the obliteration of the African type. In proportion to their whole number there are fewer mulattoes now than before the war, and under freedom the increased self-respect and greater pride of the negroes lead them to still

more preserve their exclusiveness. But in social consideration they have gained vastly, and the humiliations from which they once suffered at the hands of the whites they are now spared to a large extent. They are not kicked about as they were in the old days, but are treated with decent respect, though the prejudice against them remains, and is, indeed, ineradicable.

Of course the memory of that period is a painful and a terrible one to the colored people, and their reminiscences of those dark days are associated with memories of Demoeratic rule. Democracy recalls slavery to them, and the word sounds harshly in their Under BUCHANAN they were chattels; under ARTHUR they are freemen and American citizens.

But the negroes have no real occasion to indulge in gloomy forebodings. So far from CLEVELAND'S election being a disadvantage for them, we do not doubt that of all the people they will be the greatest gainers by it. Their freedom is assured, and as citizens and voters they are as important to the Democratic party as to the Republican party. At the South especially their condition is likely to be much improved, for the whites have now had their way, and will be less disposed to regard them with suspicion and to trea them with political injustice. It is an era of good feeling in the South. The whites are no longer irritated against the blacks as successful political enemies; and it is manifest from the Southern newspapers that they are already anxious to give the negroes indubitable proofs of their friendly disposition

the relations between the two races growing steadily more and more cordial, until at last there shall be no color line in politics.

It will be a great step in advance for the colored people when they divide politically as the white people divide. They will command more respect when it is seen that they are not, as a matter of course, mortgaged to one party. The principle of Democracy, the principle which commends it to the great body of wage carners, deserves and must receive eventually the hearty support of the colored people.

Instead of sorrowing because of the election of CLEVELAND, let them rather rejoice, for it gives promise that their political bondage will be broken.

New Complications in Peru-

The time is drawing near for the election of a Peruvian Congress by which a Chief Magistrate is to be chosen, but, notwithstanding the ascendancy acquired by the present Government, it remains doubtful whether Gen. IGLESIAS OF PIERODA will be the successful candidate. Meanwhile the four southern departments seem faithful to CACERES. and they contemplate, it is said, secession from the rest of Peru and the formation of an independent republic. Such a revolution would give rise to new and important complications, for although it would almost certainly be favored by Bolivia, the attitude of Chili toward the movement is uncertain. Yet unless the Santiago Government should give at least clandestine support to the scheme of secession, it could not be carried

The actual position of the political factions in Peru is the following: The partisans of the CALDERON régime in the capital and the central provinces were profoundly discouraged by the failure of the assault made by CACERES upon Lima, and the news of Mr. BLAINE's defeat will be a further blow to them. Moreover, the revolt of Puga has been suppressed, after some desperate fighting, by the capture of Truxillo, and the northern departments have submitted to IGLISIAS. But the losses sustained in crushing this rebellion and the necessity of keeping a garrison in Truxillo have so far weakened the force at the disposal of the existing Government that no effective expedition against Cacenes in Arcquipa is for the present practicable. Whether the hands of the Lima authorities will soon be strengthened depends on the result of the impending election. Throughout the recent troubles IGLEsias has had the tacit cooperation of the Pierolists, whose connivance would undoubtedly have assured success to the recent attack upon the capital; but their good will was won by a solemn pledge on the part of the provisional Government that no official pressure should be exercised upon the voters. Indeed, the acting President went so far as to announce that he would not be a candidate for reflection. We have no reason to doubt the personal disinterestedness of IGLESIAS, but he is surrounded by a keet of men no better than the average Peruvian politician, and the outcome, therefore, of the elections may give the Pierolists a pretext for accusing the Administration of bad faith. Their disaffection would render the hold of lolesias upon Lima itself precarious, and would quite disable him for vigorous opera-

tions in the south. Unless, then, PIFROLA should be chosen President by the Congress that will soon assemble. CACERES is likely to be left unmolested for some time, and the project of a southern confederacy might, if not stifled by Chillan interference, gain considerable headway. The four southern departments would apparently have much to gain by secession, from fiscal and commercial points of view. They could offer the La Paz Government cheap and easy means of railway communieation with the Pacific, and their port of Mollendo would be a convenient entrepot

for Bolivia's foreign trade. Bolivia, moreover, would be tempted to countenance the scheme by the secret expectation of annexing sooner or later the new maritime republic, and thus making good the loss of the coast strip wrested from her by Chili. It would seem, however, that the last-named country must be governed by completely opposite motives, since it has hitherto expected to profit by the transit of Bolivian commerce through the ports ceded by Peru. Yet it may be thought good policy at Santiago to insure the irreparable ruin of Peru by furthering its disintegration, and pretexts would not be wanting for eventually absorb-

ing the seceding provinces. It ought to be evident by this time to every Peruvian patriot that the sole hope of his country's rehabilitation lies in the preservation and wise use of all the resources left to it. The advocate of secession is Peru's most deadly enemy, for all the profits of the movement would inure to Chill in the end.

Too Soon to Dismiss Mr. Blaine.

Our neighbor, the Times, speaks of the decated candidate of 1884 as "the late Mr. BLAINE." We notice in other quarters a disposition to take it for granted that the political career of this magnetic statesman has been abruptly terminated, and that the only part remaining for him is to carry along the down grade of life as decorously as possible the honors and memories of an exciting past. Even his cousin, Mr. JAMES S. BLAINE. is reported as saying in Pittsburgh: "His hopes are blasted, and his monumental ambition will crumble, and, in the great wreck of his life, will be crushed out."

Nonsense! Mr. BLAINE is only fifty-four years old. Men who were voters before he was born are still both active and powerful in shaping public affairs. If his health lasts, -and Mr. Blaine's vital powers appear to be uncommonly elastic-he ought to be good for about a quarter of a century more of lively work. His defeat in the Convention of 1876 did not blast his hopes. His defeat at Chicago four years later did not paralyzo him. We are very much mistaken in our estimate of Brother BLAINE's endurance if we find now that anything has been crushed or wrecked in him except his hopes of being inaugurated as President of the United States on March 4 of next year, and possibly his faith in the political value of the Rev. Dr.

It is altogether too early to retire Mr. BLAINE. His ability, his experience, his audacity, and the attachment of his political following remain. He is not the sort of statesman to crawl quietly onto the shelf occause on a certain Tuesday half a dozen hundred votes in New York were Democratic instead of Republican. He stands at the head of a united party, more compact and in better shape for opposition than it was for administration, and clear of that part of its membership which was personally hostile to himself. Mr. BLAINE'S Republican enemies have done their worst against him, and now they have taken themselves off into the other

camp. That is the way, we suppose, in which Mr. BLAINBand his friends look at the matter. The natural place for Mr. BLAINE during the next four years is in Congress. Unfortunately for the party, which in the sharp and interesting contests of the near future will need his services more than ever before, neither of the Maine seats in the Senate toward them. We expect, therefore, to see will soon be vacant. Mr. Eugene Hale's railty to an elector was 43,130.

term lasts more than two years longer;

Mr. FRYE's until March 4, 1889. Perhaps, however, the two Senators from Maine will be able to agree between themselves which of them shall resign in order to make room for Mr. BLAINE. Or, still better, he may return to the House of Representatives. There he would be a power of no doubtful magnitude.

Will They Come Back?

People are asking just now if the Irishmen who have just bolted the Democratic ticket will remain with the Republicans or return again to the Democrats. It is a question that on the surface appears difficult to answer, but we think it is safe to predict that the Irish Republican vote will be felt, and very heavily felt, in future elections.

Men who leave a party in anger are seldom in a hurry to return to it again; and, as the Republicans are smart politicians, it is only natural to suppose that they will know how to retain their fresh volunteers. The discovery of this fact may possibly give rise to a feeling, or rather an affectation, of relief on the part of certain Democrats; but, of course, there can be nothing genuine in it. No army can be really happy over the capture of a division of its veterans by the enemy, even after a victory won by the help

of an equal number of doubtful allies. The Irishmen who have joined the ranks of the Republicans belong to the class known as the Nationalists-not the dynamiters, for they were for CLEVELAND-and, as these Nationalists are the most intelligent among the Irishmen in this country, they are, of course, under ordinary circumstances, able to exercise a good deal of influence over lukewarm Irish Democrats; but in the campaign just ended this influence was accidentally broken to pieces by the Rev. Dr. BURCHARD. That gentleman played the buil in Brother BLAINE's china shop; but, after all, there is no use in abusing the bull, especially when the real blame rests with the Plumed Knight, who neglected to take him by the horns at the proper moment.

But it is not likely that another BURCHARD will again rise up at the last moment to help the Democrats out of a difficulty and to elect a President by a plurality of a thou-

What is the use of abusing Governor Sr. JOHN and the other Prohibitionists? They voted in the election as they thought best, and hadn't they a right to do it? This is a free country, and the man who does not rote as he pleases is not worth much. The conduct of the Prohibitionists may not suit the rest of the politicians very well; but that is their own affair.

THE BARNBURNER APPLE WOMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Do the Independents and the Stalwarts look for any pay from Mr. Cleveland for helping to defeat Mr. Blaine? If they do, then I commend to their consideration the case of the old apple woman of 1848. She had long enjoyed a stand for the sale of her wares in the rotunda of the Capitol at Albany. She was a vociferous Barn-burner and an admirer of John Van Buren. titular Prince of Lindenwald. This apple stand was regarded as a piece of patronage which belonged to the prevailing party in a Presidential contest.

In 1848 the Barnburners rose up against Lewis Cass, the regular Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and at the Buffalo Convention they nominated Martin Van Buren. Prince John led the revolt in New York, which split the party in two and gave the Presidency to Gen. Taylor, the Whig candidate, with all the hereditaments and appurtenances of patronage thereto belonging. It was a magnificent fight on the side of the Barnburners, and Prince John received special praise from the Whigs for the gallant manner in which he had aided the hero of Buena Vista to carry the day.

But the old apple woman's stand was in danger, and in extreme terror she applied to the rince to save a sister Barnburner from ruin. He went to Thurlow Wood, explained the case, pleaded his services in the campaign, said he craved nothing more, and asked for quarter. Mr. Weed shed a sympathetic tear, and thought he might be able to pull the old woman through But when the tide of administrative reform reached the State Capital, she was swent out of the rotunda, and the stand was given to a Whig follower of Taylor and Fillmore

A BARNBURNER,

Washington, Nov. 17.-Persons whose recolction goes as far back as 1849-50, when the California with it, wise men in the East, to repress the madness, argued that, although California had plenty of gold in her nountains and valleys, the country, being purely au-iferous, could never produce bread enough to support he population already there, saving nothing about the cusands who were on the way, and that men would it vitably starve loaded with gold. As intelligent and ar-sighted men as William II. Seward and Thurlow Weed took this ground, and with anparent concern atempted to convince the young men of the country, and specially of New York State, in some parts of which the gold fever raged flercely, of their madness. All this has long since been disproved. The facts re-

lating to the grain trade of California and the Pacific are even more wonderful in dollars and cents than were ever told of the gold of the country, which allured thither so many of all sges and conditions from every State and Territory. In the year ending June 30, 1884, 24,447,363 bushels of wheat were exported from San Francisco alone, and from California, Oregon, and Washington Territory the amount was 30,058,634 bushels, or 8% 13 per cent. of the total exports of wheat from the Pacific coast. This wheat trade with Europe gives employment an-

nually to about 400 sailing vessels going around the Horn, making an average passage for each vessel of months. Of the 440 ships thus employed in 1883 110 bore the American flag and 330 bore foreign flags; in 1884, of 388 ships cleared 195 sailed under the American largely into the question of a ship canal across the

Expectations of a considerable grain transportation by the Southern Pacific Railroad to New Orleans, thence to Kurepe, have not been realized, owing to the depres sion of ocean rates. Experimental shipments have been made for the English market over the three transconti-nental lines, to wit, the Southern Pacific, Central Pacific, and Northern Pacific; but the result did not warrant a epetition or the expectation of considerable grain rements across the continent by rail. The value of the trade of the Pacific slope with the

ascertained, but it is believed to be much larger than the trade of the Pacific coast with Europe.

From a Missouri Cubinet Maker.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Presidentlect Cloveland has a good opportunity to win general outdence and to make a very successful and popular Administration by appointing the following Cabinet: Secretary of State, Allen G. Thurman of Ohlo; Secretary of the Treasury, Samuel J. Randali of Penusyivania; Secretary of War, George B. McClellan of New Jernick, Secretary of War, George B. sey; Secretary of the Navy, A. P. Gorman of Maryland; Secretary of the Interior, Benjamin H. Bristow of New York; Attorney-General, A. II. Garland of Aranasas; Postmaster-General, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans of California. There you are, Mr. Cleveland! Two United States Senators, two members of the lower House of Congress two distinguished ex-Union Generals, two members from the solid South, and one an ex-Confederate officer. one Independent Republican, with previous experience one member from the Pacific coast-all honorable, high inded, brainy men, representing and acceptable every section of the country.

The following Presidential ticket for 1888 is greatly in favor with the Democrats of Indiana, Illinois, and

Missouri: For President, Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana, for Vice President, Abram S. Hewitt of New MOSTGOMBRY CITY, Mo., Nov. 15.

You Win-The Head of the Ticket Decides. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I made a bet that the veland's plurality in New York county would not exceed 43.100. Your official count gives Oftenderfer 43.004. Do I win? I understand Ottenderfer is head of the electoral ticket, which would naturally decide it.

The decision in the pool rooms, and among sporting ion generally, is that the vote for the head of the ticke decides bets when not otherwise stated in the ter the bet. In this case Mr. Ottendorfer, the head of ticket, got the lowest plura ity, 43,064. The highest plu-

THE PANAMA CANAL OFFITION.

Capt. Corringo Mepiles to Admiral Ammen TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There s nothing in my letter of Nov. 6, to which Admiral Ammen replies in your issue of this date, hat would justify his assumption that I am quite convinced of the advantage of a sea-level canal at Panama, and that no lock canal could be constructed across the American Isthmus that would enter into competition with the grand sea-level canal."

No one knows better than Admiral Ammen that I advocated a canal with locks at Nicara-gua in preference to a canal at sea level at Panama, and that I continued to advocate it uatil it was evident that money could not be obtained for such a canal, and that money had been obtained, and would be obtained in future. for the competing route at sea level at Panama. I then accepted the situation, and have striven or fair play for the men engaged in the work There is nothing in my letter of Nov. 6 that

warrants the assumption of Admiral Ammen that I estimate the cost of the Panama Canal at \$120,000,000. I stated that at the same rate of cost per cubic metre as the work on the Suez Ganal, the Panama Canal would cost \$120,000,000; but I further stated that "the cost of the work involved in its accomplishment the sea-level canal at Panama was beyond the power of man to estimate." I accent the estimate of the French engineers who have studied the conditions and are executing the work, and I believe that their estimate will be found substantially correct; unless they meet with unforeseen disaster from floods or cartiquakes, to both of which all other proposed routes are more or less subject; and I believe that it makes no difference what the Panama Canal costs, the Frenchmen will find the money and will complete it by 1890.

My position with reference to the question of a canal at sea level, or a canal with locks, is simply this: The advocates of a canal with locks have not been able to find the capital to execute the plans they propose, while the advocates of a canal at sea level, at Eastwall at Panama have been able to find the capital to execute their plans. Under the circumstances, all fair-minded men will agree with Prof. Nourse, that the questions of a canal at sea level and a canal with locks, and the route of the canal, have for the moment been definitely settled by the very vigorous prosecution of the work at Panama. While nothing is being done at Nicaragua, It may save further controversy on this point for the moment been definitely settled by the very vigorous prosecution of the work at Panama. While nothing is being done at Nicaragua will eventually succeed in hispiring confidence in their scheme and secure capital for its execution. Nothing could be so advantageous for the future development of the commerce and commercial marine of the United States as the creation of two canals across the American Isthmus. I believe that In less than twenty five years two such canals will be not only remunerative, but essential to the maritime traffic that will have been developed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

It is now fifteen years since the Suez Canal was opened. We find alre Suez Canal, the Panama Canal would cost \$120,000,000; but I further stated that "the

HORACE GREELEY'S LAST WORDS. The Manly Utterance of a Proud, Brave Heart.

From the New York Fribune, Nov. 7, 1872. There has been no time until now, within the last twelve years, when the Fribuse was not supposed to keep for the benefit of the sille and incapable a sort of Federal Employment Agency, established to get places under the floverment for those who were indisposed to work for their living.

Any man who had ever voted the Republican ticket

believed it was the duty and the privilege of the editor of this paper to get him a place in the Custom House. Every red-nesed politician who had cheated at the can one and fought at the rolls, locked to the editor of the custom form. ous and fought a: the polls, looked to the editor of the Tribune to secure his appointment as ganger or as army chaplain or as Minister to France. Every campaign ors tor came upon us after the battle was over for a recom mendation as Secretary of the Treasury or the loan of

half a dollar. If one of our party had an interest pending at Weehington the editor of the Probine was telegraphed in frantic haste to come to the carital, save this hill, crush that one promote one object or stop another. He was to be everybody's friend, with nothing to do but take to be everybody's triend, with nothing to do but take care of other folks' business, sign papers, write letters, and ask favors for them and get no thanks for either. Four-fifths of these people were sent away without what they wanted only to become straightway abusive ene-mies. It was the worry of life to try to gratify one demand in a dozen for the other fifth.

mand in a dozen for the other firth.

The man with two wooden legs congrammated himself that he could never be troubled with cold feet. It is a will keep aloof from a defeated sandidate who has not influence enough at Washington or Albany to get a sweeper appointed under the Sergeant-at-Arms, or a deputy sub-assistant clerk into the pasts-bot section of the folding room.

At last we shall be let alone to mind our own affairs.

and manage our own newspaper, without being called aside every half hour to help lazy people whom we don't know, and to spend our strength to benefit people who lou't deserve assistance. At last we shall keep our office clear of blatherskite

and political beggars, and go about our daily work with the satisfaction of knowing that not the most credulous of place hunters will suspect us of having any credit with the appointing powers. That is one of the results of Tuesday's election for which we are ourselves profoundly grateful.

The Cause of Labor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The slavery question has no longer a remnant enough to keep a great party together. The tariff issue does not divide men according to existing party lines. Prohibition and regulation distract the temperance forces, making his cossible even a well-considered attempt at national cotrol. The ladies, as a rule, decline even to countenance the demand for suffrage made in their behalf. Hence we have had a political contest void of prin

ciple and left to personalities. Personal issues make personal excitement. We have had this great nation excited for weeks over a contest which was consoled our mainly for the absence of any exciting cause. Such is not the wont of the people of this country They have achieved progress mainly through wise dis-position of great questions at their national elections To-day they are more capable than ever. They will not long let their opportunities lie fallow. Even this inter val is neither slumber nor repose. It is only time given to the antechamaer of attention till some one of the new causes that solicit hearing is selected. This was doubtless visible to all thinkers who in the

late election capoused the People's party. It was a true and penetrating judgment that discerned in reco of the rights and needs of labor the one trans question of this day. It is more than temperance, for i means a lifting up from misery that makes intem-perance a relief, and room for domestic ties and for t makes the tariff only incidental, and would supersed t by the union of all laborers everywhere for the prosetton of all labor. It is not a war of labor against cal road upon capital. It is simply to stop capital from making use of labor as a weapon against labor. The sum of human wolfare which may be achieved is greater than it was thirty years ago, hanging upon the issue of the slavery agitation. The end is not more visionary nor file way more difficult. The wise observer sees, the elieve, at ones the ground of thope and the value of the price. To teach them toth and wather powers in support—a nobler work was never, as it seems to me, it front of any set of thinkers.

No Superior as a Newspaper

From the Catholic Examiner. Aside from THE SUN'S politics, it has no superior as a newspaper. Its reports of the election furnished proof of that. They were the fairest and most correct that were published.

THE BUTTER FORM IN THIS CITY. The Candidates it Elected and the Candidates

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that some of the politicians are inclined to snear at the influence of the People's party in the last election. Very well, suppose we take the figures for Butler and West. In 1880 Weaver polled a little over 12,000 votes in this State. In the canvass just closed Butler polled within a fraction of 18,000, an increase of about fifty

But this does not by any means represent the

actual strength of our party in this State. In this city our enrollment showed 7.052 men. Half of these stood by their colors. The other half at the last moment voted for Blaine, partly because of their hatred of Cleveland, because of his attitude toward the labor measures, but in reality on account of his supposed free trade tendencies. The desertions by Butler men in the last few days of the canvass were rapidly assuming the proportions of a stampede, and it was fortunate for Cleveland that the election was not a few days further off. It was with difficulty that I held further off. It was with difficulty that I held our people in this city from going to Blaine en masse. It requires no professional politician to see that if but a pality thousand more of Butler men had described to Blaine the result would have been quite different. Why, in one district where our organization numbered nearly 400, high two-thirds of the members declared that rather than risk the election of the free trader Cieveland they would vote Blaine. These same men to-day are true and loyal to the principles of the People's party, and will stand firmly by those principles every time from now ob.

the principles of the People's party, and will stand firmly by these principles every time from now on.

And now as to the county vote. Judges Daly and Larremore received the full vote of our organization. So did Dr. Messemer. Grant received it in part. Some of the districts scratched him in spite of my appeals. Judge's Daly and Larremore received 77,152 and 76,131 votes. Deduct 7,052 from these figures and they would have been beaten. The People's party, I think, is smitted to the credit of having saved to the bench two Judges whose ability and impartiality make them deserving of retention. Now take the vote for Messemer. He received 44,698, Take off our 7,052, and it leaves him 77,646. Now, suppose Schulze had received 001 your straight 3,500 Butler votes, and he and not Messemer would now be the elect. Messemer was exceptionally accentable to our people because of his having been identified with us as a member of the State Committee of the Anti-Monopely League, in the Constitution Club, and so on.

The mistake which Tammany made was in being over-confident. I warned several of them of this, but the warning foil upon heedless ears. The Sinday before election I told one of the Tammany leaders that I feared they were underestimating the silent undercurrent, and that they might awaken when too late. But it was to no purpose. They believed in the strength of their ticket, and believed the high character of the candidates would puil it through on the score of character. I think they were fully justified in their faith. Hor one, and so also the nost of my associates in the county organization he represents.

As to Leew, the Accessnears at us, and tries to discredit the People's party vote in relation to Mr. Leew. Neither I nor any member of our organization has claimed that we elected him. I merely said that which can be proved beyond discate vic their that the care the elected him.

As to the commarative cost of the Penama
Canal at sea level, and the Nicaragua Canal
with lock, with their respective necessories. I
must differ from Admiral Ammen, and quotis
as my authority for this difference the option
of one of the most eminent engineers in the
United States army. Major McParland, who estimates the cost of the canal at Nicaragua at
\$140,000,000. His report on this subject has
never been published, but I have a copy of it.
Admiral Ammen is nerror with reference to
the rainfall at the point where the cut on the
Panama Canal averages is us feet in height,
According to the report of Liout, Rogers, and
from the observations made during several
years, the annual rainfall at Gamboa is short
70 inches, instead of 124 inches, as stated by
Admiral Ammen, At this point the natural
drainage is so effective that there is little to be
apprehended from floods.

With reference to there being no dumping
ground for the materials excavated at Panama,
the opinions of eminent engineers who have
been on the spot and have examined it carefaily, have more weight with me than the
opinions of projudiced men who have not,
Lieut, Rogers, and
Lieut, Rogers, and have examined it carefaily, have more weight with me than the
opinions of eminent engineers, who have
been on the spot and have examined it carefaily, have more weight with me than the
opinions of eminent engineers, who have
been an expended on the Panama Canal, up to the let of
May, 1884, \$94,000,0004. I stated that the expenditure on the work of cutting the Panama
Canal up to the lat of July bast, including mamany Assemblymen and Alexemen. The result was that even though our vote was small,
yet it turned the scale
well within a mile's distance from any part of
the works."

Admiral Ammen asserts that there has been
expended for miles and the state of the canal the distance
of the canal dempany, the only trustwell within a mile's distance from any part of
the works."

Admiral Ammen asserts that there has been
expended on the Panama Canal, up to

STOCKTON URGED FOR THE NATY. How His Chances Look from the Cupula of

the Trenton State House. TRENTON, Nov. 17 .- The leaders of the State House faction of the New Jersey Democrats affect amusement at the visit of Gov. Abbett, Senator McPherson, and Miles Ross to Gov. Cleveland at Albany to-day.

The New Jersey train started for Albany ust after the Chicago Convention in July," and the rest were nursing sore heads and declaring that Cleveland couldn't be elected. They did not get around in time to catch this train. They sulked all the campaign unit three days before election, when the State

train. They suiked all the campaign until three days before election, when the State House people got ready to use them, and the white was cracked. The suikers pranced up into line then and pulled their best until sleetion day. They will get all the credit due them, but Secretary of State Relsey and his colleagues are the leaders of the New Jersey Democrats until further notice.

"The delecation to day was chiefly interested in urging the appointment of Attorney-General John P. Stockton as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Stockton got left with the rest of them when the New Jersey train started. He will stay left, and ex-Congressman Alvah A. Clark, who is brocked for the Attorney Generaliship to be made vacant by Stockton's appointment, will remain an ordinary Commissioner of the Sinking Fund. New Jersey will have only one representative in the Cleveland Calenet. He will be in the War Department, and the middle letter of his last name will be McCleilan."

A POLITICAL COINCIDENCE. Observed by the Great Popular Poet of Colo.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-My Dear Friend. Does it not seem to you like just retribution that the Re nublican party should finally suffer wreck through the ill-timed offices of a Surchard, who is a first cou there is a Ruler of Nations, a Divine Nemestal Faith BILL Y. BUTTES, the Cowboy Poet.

ZAPATO, Costilla county, Col., Nov. 10 Where Can be Do the Most Good !

From the Nathville American. When a man reaches the point Mr. Randali has as a statesman, he belongs to he party in a limited sense, but to his country in a much larger since; and From a Democratic standpoint, looking also to the

good of the country, Mr. Randa i is simply invaluable in Congress, and unless there is some greater reason than we can see for making him Secretary of the Treasury, he ought not to be transferred from the popular branch f the national Legislature. We do not mean to be musunderstood. In our take, ment, Mr. Randall is peculiarly suited for Secretary of the Treasury. His unequalied capacity for work, his fa-miliarity with our Government in all its departments,

him so considences that the country will likely turn to him as the most suitable of all our public men for that But can the Democratic party spare him out of Congrees! He is the leader of the House, his name is a tower of strength; he possesses the rarest combination of qualities for the position he holds; he has experience, ability, and courage: he has the confidence of the entire country, and is theroughly Democratic in his purposes. The question at once arises. Where is the weak point?

his sound, conservative fluancial views, and his national

reputation for integrity and purity of character, make

prudence required? In what department are we must likely to do rash acts? Where will Democrats be most in need of a great leader? We say in the House of Rep

From the Journalist.

THE SUN has been making a good many

points which are we thy of serious attention. In point of fact the conduct of this paper has been most admirable. It has made no claim which was not based upon permitted itself to yo off at had cock. All the other papers have claimed ridiculous things, according to their prejudices. They do not seem to have rises to the unprejudices. They do not seem to have rises to the un-derstanding that a newspaper is, or should be conducted for the purpose of conveying news and not disseminating personal preferences. One of the best points made by The Sixs is that the very paters which have been most persistently eating not "fraed and robbers" dur-ing the past week or so are the same journals which in 187d upheld the crime that scated Hayce in the White

THE FUTURE OF BLAINIL

His Going to Washington Raising the Ques-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- Mr. Walker Blaine arrived in town this morning, as advance agent for the family, who will arrive in a few days, Mr. Walker Blaine's mission is to rent a house for the season. The large and showy house built by Mr. Blaine, photographs of which furnished the Democrats with an effective campaign document, is still held under lease by Mr. Leiter, the Chicago merchant, and Mr. Binine is obliged to look elsewhere for a home Mr. Plaine does not intend to hide his light under a bushel because of his defeat. He will continue to be one of the most conspicuous figures on the public stage here. The devo-tion of his followers seems to be unabated, and in the absence of the leaders, a majority of the party is pretty sure to look to the late Republican standard bearer for suggestion.

The coming of Mr. Blaine and his interesting The coming of Mr. Biaine and his interesting household not only adds to the social attractions of Washington, but is of great interest to the observer of political events. Mr. Biaine's book-making will occupy only a smail part of his time. What will he do with the rest? Those persons who know him best predict that his ever active brain will soon be busy with affairs of state, planninghearty policy, and perhaps building for the future. Washington, which only yesterday woke to the fact that Mr. Biaine was not elected President this year, is already beginning to discuss the probable future of Biaine and Arthur. Both have followers in considerable numbers in the Government service, these of the President predominating. Mr. Biaine's admirers believe that he can never be snuffed out, and that, like Henry Clay, he will rise superior to repeated reverses. Mr. Arthur's friends profess to believe that the party has been rebuked for setting aside a worthy President, and they regard Mr. Arthur as the inevitable candidate of the Republicans in 1888. As a first step they think he may be chosen United States Senator. The Arthur more may be chosen United States Senator. The Arthur more may be chosen United States Senator. The Arthur more may be chosen United States Senator. The Arthur more may be chosen United States Senator. The Arthur more may be chosen United States Senator. The Arthur may be chosen United States Senator to the Went's the senate of th ousehold not only adds to the social attrac-

HOW IT LOOKS IN WASHINGTON. Plans to Preserve Peace on the Wabash and Prevent a War Dance on the Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- The early and forehanded Congressman is beginning to arrive in search of winter quarters, and the work of making Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet for him goes on briskly whenever two or three members get together. All hands take it for granted that Mr. Bayard will be Secretary of State if he will consent to take the post, but the other places are not surely disposed of. A late slate bears the name of ex-Senator Francis Kernan of New York for Secretary of the Treasury. New Jersey has a candidate for Secretary of the Navy in the person of John P. Stockton, Connecticut has two names to present for the same

Navy in the person of John P. Stockton. Connecticut has two names to present for the same officer-Gov. Thomas M. Waller and W. W. Eston. Ex-Gov. Hubbard of Texas has friends who think he may be made Postmaster-General. Wisconsin men think William F. Vilas, who presided over the Chicago Convention so acceptably to the Cieveland men, would just illi the bill for Attorney-General.

Mr. Cleveland is sure to have trouble with Ohio and Indiana. The McLeans and Paynes and Hoadiys would profest strongly against the selection of Thurman or Pendieton as a representative Onio Democrat, and Mr. Cleveland could not pass over both and take a third man from the State without getting into hot water. If the office of Secretary of the Interior should be tendered to Mr. Thurman and he should decline because of his advancing years, as it is intimated that he would, Mr. Cleveland might get out of Ohio without serious trouble. If Mr. Thurman should accept the post there would be awardance on the banks of the Ohio.

It is the popular opinion that Mr. Hendricks intends to be more of a figure than the ordinary run of Vice-Presidents; that he expects to take care of the patronage in Indiana, and that he has an eye on Mr. Cleveland's chair in 1888. Hence it is the popular belief that Mr. Hendricks on that the Hon. Joseph McDonald should be share the has an eye on Mr. Cleveland's chair in 1888. Hence it is the popular belief that Mr. Hendricks does not look with favor on the suggestion that the Hon. Joseph McDonald should be supreme bench in place of one of the soon to be reitred Judges, harmony may prevail on the Wabash. It is believed by some that if Mr. McDonald is thus cared for, and Mr. Thurman declines to be Secretary of the Interior, the last named office may be tendered to the Hon. William Steele Holman of Indiana. That would not displease Mr. Hendricks so much.

The conclusion renched by the Cabinet makers to hight, subject to revision by Mr. Cleveland; is that such a slate as this would be pretty fair: Secretary of State, Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware, Secretary of the Treasury, Francis Kernan of New Secretary of War, John M. Palmer of Illinois. Secretary of the Navy, William W. Eaton of Connec-

Postmaster-General, Richard M. Hubbard of Texas. Secretary of the Interior, Whilam S. Holman of In-Attorney-General, William F. Vilas of Wisconsin

This scheme, it will be observed, does not contemplate an Ohio man.

The Song of Old Turk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: All slong the old Dry Dock huge posters may be seen in every window announcing the coming of an event which has caused a great bustle of preparation in every old Dry Dock family. It is the first ball of Old Turk Engine Dock family. It is the first ball of Old Turk Engine Company No. 44, which will occur on the 25th inst. Yes-terday it was my great good fortune to meet with four of the oldest members of the company-Frank Clark, heter known as Old Reliable, Seamin Johnson, Join Web, known all over the By Boek as Butte, and William Yanderwort. While we were together Mr. Clark sang an old song, which will awaken oldstime recollections for many of your readers. It was this:

in for many of your readers. It was this:
There was an old engine
Lay on the east shore;
The ferror of the lay Dock
Was old Forty four.
Then ding dong bases away,
fugure play away
Off with your hose, boys,
And don't run away.
MERRITT E. LEGGETT, 324 Third street, city.

The Rhode Island Senatorship.

PROVIDENCE Nov. 17 .- In response to a letter rigory Describ, Nov. 17.—In response to a letter signed by a large number of prominent persons of both parties requesting him to accept an election to the United States Senste to succeed the lare Senster Authors, the Hon Jonathan Chace amounces that he has concluded to subordinate personal preferences and accept the office should he be elected.

How He Bought His Freedom. From the Provid Journal.

From the Provid Journal.

It has always been thought that ears of corn have an even number of rows, and that one with an odd number of rows would be an impossibility. In slavery times this question was discussed, and a negro in Kentincky claimed that he had, so an exe of that kind. His master told him, he would give him his (the negro's) for was in the early aprime, but in the fall, during our gathering time, the near owne with a sound continue and with thirteen rows. He got his free papers. A long time afterward the old negro and that in roading ear time he took a sharp kinde, cut out the one row of grains, bound the car towether, and knew just where to find it when gallering time came.

The Sait River Piect.

We are a goodly company as ever you may see. From politics and all its cares we are just now set free; Kindly reliaved of caring for the nation or the State. The dark Salt River's turbid stream we gayly navigate. We represent all parties here, of every sort and shade, and every herth is well secured, and every passage paid; The bottoms of our ample boats are greased with wasted

And sturdy Democratic mules control the towing rope We cannot miss the way, because a most magnetic man is seated in the foremost boat, and proudly leads the van His snow-white plume we still descry upon his dinted And Mulligan's the magic word inscribed across his

Though Black Jack Logan's brow may wear a deeper shade of gloom, Our chieftain brightly meditates a fresher, better boom;

And all he asks is just to find a pleasant, quiet nook. Where he may finish at his case his most attractive hook Ben Butler cheers us on the way, though custing many a Backward to where he last faid down his shining sword

and lance.

And shouts to those below us, as he winks his larboard Fear not, my friends, for burly Ben will meet you by and by.

St. John is with us also, and he laughs and sings in glee. And says, "The water route, my boys, is just the thing for me: And woman's kind and gentle ways will make the jour-For Belva Lockwood's little skiff is sailing with the fleet.

We have from those who sent us here good wishes and And peace and quiet shall be ours until we get our fill; So we have nothing now to do but idly doze and dream. As pleasantly we navigate the dark Sait River's stream. THE CATTLEMEN'S CONFENTION.

A Cowboy Hand Furnishing the Music, whose

Leader Used a Berringer for a Baton. St. Louis, Nov. 17 .- The National Convention of Cattlemen opened its sessions at 11% this morning in the east nave of the Exposition building. Delegates were present representing nearly all the Western States and Territories, several Eastern States, and Mexico. England, and Scotland. Col. R. D. Hunter of St. Louis, the originator of the project, called the Convention to order, and announced as the object of the gathering the formation of a national league of cattle interests for mutual good. After urging unanimity of action, he introduced Col. C. C. Rainwater of St. Louis as

temporary Chairman.

A heated discussion ensued, participated in by Messrs, Dorsey of New Mexico, Curtis of New York, Judge Lindsey of Texas, and many others, on a resolution of Gen. Curtis as to the nethod of making up the Committees of Cremethod of making up the Committees of Credentials and Permanent Organization. The Western delegates contended for a representation from each stock association, and Eastern delegates for no delegate simply from each State. The resolution allowing each stock association representation in the Convention finnily prevailed by an overwhelming vote.

At this juncture the Chairman announced that Gov. Crittenden and Mayor Ewing would appear before the Convention and welcome the delegates in behalf of the State of Missouri and the city of St. Louis. A burst if martial music followed, and the distinguished gentlemen appeared with a military escort. Gov. Crittenden earning on the arm of Gen. W. T. Sherman, and accompanied by his staff, ex-Gov. Thomas C. Fletcher. Col. Meyers of the State Guard, and others. Mayor Ewing was first introduced and thanked the delegates for the honor done St. Louis in selecting it for the place of the Convention, and extended to all the hospitalities of the Corporation. Gov. Crittenden followed in an elaborate address, adding his welcome to that of Mr. Ewing and speaking at some length of the nature of the questions to be discussed by the Convention.

Here a loud call was made for Gen. Sherman, who sat on the stage. The General responded in a brief address. He concluded as follows:

I used to regret to see the buffile, els, and anteloge disappearing from the plains, and to see in their stead a dentials and Permanent Organization. The

I used to regret to see the buffsio, sik, and antelope disappearing from the pisins, and to see in their stead a race of scrawing, long horn Texas cattle. I can now see, however, that it was a decree of nature, and that you, gentlemen, have reared a race of twenty initions of fine breeding cattle, which supply the world with meat.

breeding estile, which supply the world with meat.

The Convention then took a recess until 3 P.M., and at the afternoon session, after accepting invitations from the Merchants Exchange and several other public and private institutions to visit them, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when a permanent organization will be effected, and the real work begun.

An amusing feature of the Convention is a cowboy band from Fort Dodge, twenty men strong, in full frontier costume. They played several selections during the morning's session, eliciting great applause. The leader wields in place of a baton his silver-mounted derringer, nearly a foot long.

SUNBEAMS.

-In the consumption of soap per capita the United States lead. Italy is last on the There was a case in the Bankruptey Court in London a few days ago in which a banker's clerk, with a salary of £100 a year, had run up a bill of £31 for flowers for his buttonbole.

—A deep cave has been found to exist un-der the town of Blankston, Iowa, by a farmer who was sinking an artesian well. Three unsuccessful attempts were made to sink the well, but each time the drill sank -A woman, whose son had been ruined

by dissipation, was fined \$2 in Hamilton, Ont., the other day, with the niternative of ten days in jail, because she knelt before a saloon and asked God to curse -The price of natural gas has been reduced in Pittsburgh from 40 to 30 cents per 1,000 feet, with a rebate of 10 cents for prompt payment. This reduction is said to make the cost about equal to the

cheapest coal that can be bought. -A Chicago man wanted a divorce because his wife persisted in singling hymns. The Court laughed at him, and he would have lost his case had not the lawyer summoned the wife to the witness stand and started her singling. At the fifth verse the Court threw

up the sponge and the divorce was granted.

The Moscow Guzette remarks that sodition having reached as high as Lieutenant-Colonels if will probably not stop there, and we must be prepared for still more surprising revelations; while the Victor mosti believes that the canker of Nibilism has now esten through every class of society, private and official.

-Two Frenchmen, the brothers Forre,

have invented a new kind of harp, made entirely of wood. Instead of strings the inventors use strips made of American fir. The sound is produced, as in the ordinary harp, by the contact of the fingers, but the player wears leather gloves covered with resin. The tone of the instrument is said by Le Mencatral to be of

remarkable purity. -In the course of the present session Parlament will be asked by Mr. Gladstone to grant Prince Albert Victor the sum of £15,000 a year, to co when he attains his majority in January. This is the same amount which was voted to each of the Queen's younger sons on coming of age. The sons of George 111. each had £21,000 a year in addition to other allowar It is announced that the vote will be opposed, on the ground that the Queen does not spend all her income.

-A new outflitting establishment has been opened in Oxford street, London, and among the curiosi her displayed is an umbrella lab machine advertised in the Female Tattler of Dec. 1709, as horrowed from the mistress at Wills Coffee House by the young gentleman from the Custom House. This venerable witness to the fact that the umbrella has been a source of dishonesty from its origin is of thick cotton, discolored by the wear and tear of a century and three quarters. But it is otherwise well preserved, and n bulk and general solidity of construction, we are told, quite colipses such articles as are offered on wet after-Coons at our hoteldoors.

-Sims, the successful dramatist, who cleared \$150,000 last year, was born in London in 1847, and was placed as a clerk in his father's office when 19, Having a literary ture, he tried his hand at stories and poems for the magazines and papers, but was unsurcessful for a long time in obtaining publication for any of his manuscripts. The first guines he carned was for writing a column of "Waifs and Strays" in the Workly Disputch. Then came Simpson's establishment of the Referee, for which he contributed the articles signed "Dagonet" without intermission from the commencement until now. His first dramatic attempt was "Crutch and Toothpick," which remized \$750. Then came the "Lights o' London," and he found himself

-It may not be generally known, says the Musical Beraid, that Gilbert and Sullivan had a super-stition that the letter "P" in their titles brought them luck. "Pinafore" made the first great hir, and then came the "Pirates of Penzance" with two "Pa." Then came the "Pirates of Penzauce" with two "Ps." Then followed "Patience," and then "Iolanthe," with the sub-title the "Perc and the Peri," again a double "P," and at first they even thought of adding to this by calling it "Perola." "Princess Ida "followed, but the "1" seemed to break the charm. Sardou, the great French playwright, has fallen into a similar way of thinking and believes that fale blesses his "Doras," so he has written "Dora," a success; "Fedora," a great success; and is now at work on "Theodora."

-Mr. Poland, the great London criminal lawyer, was recently robbed of his watch in the immediate neighborhood of Cranbourn street, close to the notorious French quarter of Lower Soho formation to the police and was soon informed that the pickpocket had been arrested with a stolen watch in his possession. He went down to Marlborough street to give his evidence, and, as he entered the door, a dirty Fromching thrust a letter in his hand. It contained fromching thrust a letter in his hand. It contained two sovereigns, a two-shilling piece, and half a crown, the exactly conventional fee for a barrister and his elerk. the exactly convenient to the big appeal serawled in the vitest handwriting: "You talk well; you will be generous; you will defend me." It was only a Frenchman who would have hit on this daring expedient of re-taining as his counsel the man he had robbed.

-There are in Shakespeare's plays about There are in Shakespeare's plays about ninetr deaths, taking place either on the stage or behind the scenes, of important personages. It might be increased by soldiers and attendants who were killed by the way. The modes of death are very various, and yet not quite all which we might naturally anticipate. Cold steel (the darger or the sword) accounts for about two thirds of the whole; twoly personal dis from old. Coid steel (the darger or the sword) accounts for about two-thirds of the whole; twelve persons die from old age or natural decay, in some cases hastened by the trying circumstances of their lives, seven are beheaded; five die by poison, including the elder Hamiet, whose symptoms are so minutely described by his ghost; two of suffocation, unless indeed, Desdemond makes a third; two by strangling, one from a fall, one is drowned, three die by snake bits, and one, Horner, the armorer, is thumped to death with a sand bay.

-In France, by a refinement of judicial -th Printer, by a Tellhement of Judicina crusky, the date of execution is not known until the previous evening. Notices are then sent to the governor of the jail, executioner, and chaplain. From the hour of his sentence the criminal is dead to the world. Enof his sentence the criminal is dead to the world. En-wironed by guarda, he is taken to a cell with two beds, one of which is occupied by a moniton (prison spy). He is put into a suit of rough canvas shirt, woollen trousers, and felt shoes. A short waistcoat of canvas, opening behind and secured with leather straps, is fixed iver this suit, and the long sleeves are attached to a tord which passes round the thighs, so that he cannot cord which passes round the thighs, so that he cannot lift his hands beyond a certain height, and is almost helplese to perform the most ordinary movement. His food is taken with a wooden spoon. A warder and gendarms keep perjectual watch. He may sleep or amost or eat, but no visitors are admitted nor any tidings from the outer world. ings from the outer world.